REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,619.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

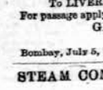
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. HOWELL, R.N.R., will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

	July 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Pondicherry	24
,, Carwar	12	,, Madras	26
,, Cochin for Narrakal	14	,, Negapatam	28
,, Alleppy	16	,, Visagapatam	29
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Coombaur	20	,, Coringa	30
,, Galle	20	,, False Point	31
,, Negapatam	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	Aug. 2

Cargo for Singapore will be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

	July 1873.		August. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSREH	4
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	4
,, Guadur	23	,, Government steamer	6
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	6
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	10
,, Lunder	27	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	29	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	31	,, Kurrachee	20
,, Mahamerah	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSREH	Aug. 2		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PEIHO, 638 Tons, 120-H.P. Commander F. COTTON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MERVILL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,809 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

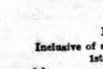
For passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£23	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	38	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st AUGUST 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

BAPTY'S BREAD, is sold at 10 lbs. for the Rupee, and is known as the cleanest and purest Bread in Bombay.

CABIN BISCUITS Rs. 13 and 15 per cwt. SHIP BISCUITS (reduced price) Rs. 11 per cwt. Superfine Flour, in 28 lbs. tins, Rs 3-12-0; per cask, 196 lbs., Rs. 25.

BAPTY'S BRAN, reduced to 8 annas a maund, for Cash. Credit, 10 annas. This Bran has excellent feeding properties for Horses, &c., &c.

BAPTY'S PASTRY is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Try BAPTY'S fresh ROYAL BISCUITS.

58 Falkland Road, and 5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to ensure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take *in-tant* proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 11th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, and 420 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. BAIOT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE MARIE.

On SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Auction Room, Meadow Street, No. 40, by order of the Consul of the Netherlands, on account of whom it may concern :—

The Barque Marie, bound from Bushire to Batavia, now lying in Bombay Harbour, built in Liverpool in the year 1847, of 548 Tons and copper-fasted, either together with all the inventory, consisting of boats, masts, sails, ropes, riggings, anchors, pumps, rigs, compass, lamps and all the other necessary stores belonging to the Barque or in separate lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above Barque Marie is now on view, from this day.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

Bombay, 10th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., in the Premises of the late N. Fernandes, Esq., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the household furniture, glass, crockery and plateware, cutlery, &c., dining-room furniture, such as chairs, dining tables, side board, screens, circular tables, English sofa and drawing room chairs, easy chairs, chiffoniers, pier tables, teapoys, 3 light and single hanging punkah and punkah fans and dorjes, camp cot and bedding, dressing tables, toilet glasses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, half-back benches, pairs of globe lamps, pictures, an oakwood harmonium.

AT 2 P.M.

An open-door Office Shigram, with lamps, cushions, &c.

No Godsaay goods, and the property will be on view, from Friday, the 11th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Ground, together with a portion of Building and Building Materials, at Bhandary Street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of July 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Legal Heirs of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Bhayee Jaspar, Copper Smith, the following, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of G vernment ground together with a portion of the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhandary Street, in the Sub-district of Mazag n, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1833 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement 150 7/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the sweepers' passage, towards the west by the Bhandary Street, on the north by the house Fatmabee, widow, and on the south by the house of Baloo Dhoondoojee, and a passage or gully partly belonging to this premises and partly to the house of Baloo Dhoondoojee.

Also, at 5 P.M. the building materials, consisting of wooden posts, doors, windows and rafters, tiles, bricks, chunam, stone, &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1873.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.
Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Candied Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY COOK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE s.s. KHEDIVE, from SUEZ, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 12th June 1873.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S.S. KHEDIVE, from Liverpool, 1st June 1873.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

LEOPARD CUBS.—A fine PAIR for SALE. Price Rs. 60. Apply to MR. REMFRY, 3, Hummum Street.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB. The MATCH for THIS EVENING will be the PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Red) versus THE WORLD (Yellow).

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Chamber, to ELECT a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the room of MR. JAMES MACALISTER, proceeded to Europe.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th July 1873.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE PATRIDE BRANCH.

On and after MONDAY next, 14TH JULY, the BRANCH LINE between VEERUMGAUM and KHARRAGHORA will be OPENED for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC, when Trains will leave Veerumgaum at 2-15 P.M., and Kharragiora at 8-25 A.M.

During the Monsoon Months, Trains will only be run on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, and Third Class Passengers only will be booked.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th July 1873.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

THE NAMES of the CANDIDATES for the ELECTION on 17th December next may be obtained of the following OFFICERS :—

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. BERRY, 5th Regiment, Poona,
Major EARDLEY W. CHILDERS, R.A., Madras.
Major F. B. FORSTER, 5th Putsalies, Bareilly,
Lieut.-Colonel T. WARING, Cantonment, Umballa,
Major E. M. NORIE, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras,
Major N. B. CHOYTS, B.S.C., Kurrachee,

at any time after 17th September next, and will be in like manner obtainable by Subscribers previous to all future elections.

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London, England, July 1873.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence : the demand has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and effectual remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S FOR WORMS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPEAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe, and a child can take it. It is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,

duly, registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1865.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Name see SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat, and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE HAS COMMENCED

CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

13th June 1873.

NOTICES.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET, AND RAMPART ROW.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Stations, the Grand Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be selected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being combined in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in eve y station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature ; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Tell-r,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with refe ence to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of mischief, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelette, useful information interspersed throughout, correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
,, Chains	Per Ounce ,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £90 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London has remained almost at the same rates.

Government Securities are strongly held at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta(Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅜
Do. demand..... 99⅝ to 15/16

On China Bills, 60 days' sight, 230.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. 106¾
Four per cent. 104¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. Scarcely any cargo offering for shipment.

London { Cotton ..... } No ships. Cases ..... Seeds .....
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 17s. 6d. Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... Coffee..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. Suez Canal ... { Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 30 to 35 per ton. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	776½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rec. Issue ...	271½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
99,990	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	116
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3/4 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	239
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 13/16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 2	p.c.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

5,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,570
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	96
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	915 xd
1,900	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

4000	2,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
500	1,250	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,730
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,155
1,000	150	150	25*	Bronach Mills	245
3,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,190
1,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,275
999	1,000	a	10 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,250
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,275
600	2,500	4 0	110p.c	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	2
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues in the same position, and prices remain just as they were reported a few days ago. The demand for the interior is very slow, and there is no probability of an early improvement. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0
500 ,, Coloured Muslins 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 4 10 0
600 pairs W. H. B. Dhoties 45 in. 10 yds. at ,, 4 4 0
12,900 ,, Grey Dhoties 44 in. 9 yds. at ,, 1 5 0
6,900 ,, ,, ,, 44 in. 10 yds. at ,, 1 8 0

COTTON.

The market closed very quiet, with little or no demand, but there is no quotable change to report in prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee .....at Rs. 196 to Rs. 198
Akote .....at ,, 202 to ,, 203
Broach M. G. .....at ,, 205 to ,, 215
Hingunghaut .....at ,, 223 to ,, 222
Dhollera & Bhownuggur .....at ,, 192 to ,, 195
Sawgimed .....at ,, 200 to ,, 202
Compta & Vingorla .....at ,, 182 to ,, 185

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies Bhownuggur .....at Rs. 193
50 ,, Bhoroe .....at ,, 183
25 ,, Kirkee .....at ,, 405
50 ,, Verawul (W. S.) .....at ,, 165
50 ,, Nariad .....at ,, 163

YARNS.

The market remains unaltered. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

2,500 lbs. Green No. 40's .....at 15¾ as. per lbs.
400 Imperial Red No. 50's .....at 15¾ ,,

METALS.

No sales are reported.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Khedive (s)	Steward.....	Suez, June 27.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Sandringham	Philp	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Boyts	Kurrachee.

The steamer Penang, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June 25 Zambasi, ss, Cates, from Suez.
25 Geelong, ss, Babot, from Suez.
26 Dhoolia, ss, Boyd, from Calcutta.
26 Howden, ship, Ditchburn, from Cardiff.
26 Benefactress, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
26 C. N., ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
27 Capron, ss, Everson, from New York.
27 Viromahtah, ss, Haffenden, from London.
27 Tonroo, ss, Brown, from Bombay.
27 Irawady, ss, Bourdan, from Shanghai.
29 Columbian, ss, Stead, from Southampton.
30 Carisbrooke, ss, Murray, from London.
30 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Jankerr, from Cardiff.
July 1 Coromondel, ss, Mahy, from Batavia.
1 Orissa, ss, Fartoman, from Bombay.
1 Crocus, ss, Joy, from Calcutta.
1 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 25 Zambasi, ss, Cates, to Calcutta.
25 Geelong, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
26 Dhoolia, ss, Boyd, to London.
27 C. N., ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
28 Viromahtah, ss, Haffenden, to Singapore.
28 Irawady, ss, Bourdan, to Marseilles.
29 Tonroo, ss, Brown, to Shanghai.
29 Adriana, ship, Gillet, to Calcutta.
29 Alfred the Great, ship, Lawson, for Colombo.
29 Columbian, ss, Stead, to Shanghai.
30 Carisbrooke, ss, Murray, to Japan.
July 1 Orissa, ss, Fantoman, to Suez.
1 Coromandel, ss, Maby, to Amsterdam.
2 Asiana, ship, Hadwin, to Rangoon.
2 Crocus, ss, Joy, to London.
2 Ambassador, ss, Williamson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May 24 Dadloy, ship, Nacoda, from Little Aden.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Wade, from Cardiff, bound to Rangoon.
26 Charles Bal, ship, Chapman, from Liverpool, bound to Rangoon.
June 6 Dalbousie, B. M. s.s., Warner, from Red Sea.
10 Tribune, ship, ——, from Cardiff.
26 Howden, ship, Ditchburn, from Cardiff.
26 Benefactress, ship, Gibbs, from Cardiff.
26 Capron, ss, Everson, from New York and to Yorkshire.
30 Oliver Cromwell, ship, Williamson, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson, s, 50 cases stout, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 5 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.
Janet Court, 95 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Virago, s, 13 cases claret, 55 cases port, 6 cases hock, and 9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 12 cases playing cards, Framjee Ardaseer Davur ; 5 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co ; 2 cases wine, Henry Dods and Co ; 12 cases paper, Hajee Esmail Jaffir's Sons and Co ; 69 cases candles, J D Hadelia ; 25 cases champagne and 1,000 cases candles, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE.

Bluche, 2 cases champagne, Edward Baudry and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 68 cases hock, J Neuberg.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 37 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille ; 10 cases vermouth, Pestonjee Cursetjee Cama.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurion, 120 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Eleano, 20 bales cotton, Luckmsee Mallsee.
Travancore, s, 1 bale wool, Framjee Luckmidass ; 23 bales wool, Nurotumdass Nanabhoy ; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.
Virago, s, 31 bales cotton, Chapsey Assaria ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khuttow and Co ; 50 bales wool, Yulubdass Cursondass ; 50 bales wool, Callianjee Pittamber.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 5 cases shawls and 1 case carpets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1 case silk, Behrend Brothers ; 5 packages shells, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR VENICE.

Aretusa, s, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton Jules Siegfried and Co ; 33 packages coffee, W Nicol and Co.,

FOR GENOA.

Travancore, s, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa, s, 477 packages coffee, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa, s, 28 slabs tin, Momedally Ebram.
Travancore, s, 5 bales cotton, Young and Co ; 14 bundles colinjun, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assyria, s, 209 packages coplate and 25 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.
Geelong, s, 18 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 6 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetsedass ; 109 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 4 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong, s, 34 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 7½ chests opium, Nensook Mooltanchund ; 5 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetsedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong, s, 3 cases silk, A Tait.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 7.

Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sattara.

JULY 8.

Curtin, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 9.

Kinahan, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th July 1873.

PUBLIC.

Mr. E. Rose, of the Ben Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on medical certificate, for four months.

Under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. B. Birch, Offg First Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that Settlement.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Dr. J. Anderson, Curator of the Indian Museum, has been allowed furlough for two years, from the 1st instant, with subsidiary leave for three days from the 28th ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Baboo Bani Madhub Shome, late Offg Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Dacca and Naraingunje, under the Govt of Ben, is permitted to retain for life, as a personal distinction, the honorary title of Rai Bahadoor, which he enjoyed while holding his late office.

Appointment.—With reference to General Order No. 647, dated 23rd June, in the Mily Dept, Capt P W Smith, of the General List, Infy, is appointed to officiate as Adjt of the Bhairwarra Bat, during the absence of Lt Creagh, or until further orders.

With reference to Notification No. 853 G of the 3rd April last Dr D Wright and Mr C E R Gladstone, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Residency at Nepaul on the forenoon of the 19th ult.

H B Abbot, Offg Asst Agent to the Govr General for Rajpootana, has passed the tests in the Persian language prescribed for the Political Department in the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 541 P, dated the 17th of March 1871.

The services of Surg H M Greenlow, offg in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, at his own request.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days is granted to Mr E W S Login, Offg Asst to the Accountant General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

Messrs Henry Samuel Groves, Frederick James Atkinson, and Henry Samuel Schurr, having obtained the highest marks in a competitive examination of nine nominated candidates for admission to the service of the Government in the Financial Department, are appointed to be Probationers in the 6th class of the Financial Department. These three officers are attached as follows :—

Mr Groves, Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.
Mr Atkinson, Office of the Comptroller General.
Mr Schurr, Office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Privilege leave for two months and sixteen days, beginning on the 1st July 1873, is granted to Mr. F R Hogg, Offg Director General of the Post Office of India. Lt-Col G M Battye, Offg Post Master General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India, during the absence of Mr Hogg, or until further orders. Lt-Col Battye will continue at the same time to officiate as Post Master General of the Punjab.

Mr. F R Hogg made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Lt-Col G M Battye, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1873.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Cap Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter, late 20th N I, Asst, Pay Dept,—for 20 months, under the Regulation of 1868.

Lt Basil Henry Stephens Gower, of the Bengl S C, 1st Squad Sub, 17th Ben Cav,—for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Naick Gumlah Sing, of the 42nd (Assam) Regt of N (Light) Infy, declared unfit for further service on account of a wound received in action, is granted a wound pension in the 3rd degree, viz., Rupees 6 per mensem, to be disbursed in the Punjab circle of payment.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Maj-Genl J Liddell, C B, Bombay Infantry, on the 12th April 1873, the name of—

Maj H D Battye, Ben S C, is placed on the list of Lt-Cols in the Indian Gradation List.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Surg J D White, of the Medl Dept G G O No 393 of 1873,—per Hindostan, 15th June 1873, from Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) W W H Greathed, C B, of the R E, Chief Engr Irrigation Works, and Joint Secretary to Government, Dept P Works, North-Western Provinces,—arrived at Bombay, 18th June 1873.

Capt C O'L L Prendergast, of the Ben S C, Asst Commr, British Burmah,—arrived at Fort William, 9th March 1873 (date of departure on furlough, 11th March 1871).

Subadar Chamoo Goorung, of the 42nd (Assam) Regt N (Light) I, who has been transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, having served upwards of forty years with unblemished character, is allowed the increased pension of his rank, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

The services of Asst Surg R T Wright, M D, of the Med Dep, in medical charge of the Buxar and Kurruntadhee Studs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Surg L F Dickson, M D, of the Med Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 75, dated the 25th Jan 1872, Capt G R Hunter, of the Ben S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No 624 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 8th June 1873.

With reference to G G O No 1037 of the 24th Nov 1871, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, to appear before a Medical Board, with effect from the 28th April 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay, per Deccan :—

Staff Sug Major John Irvine, M D, in medical charge of the Gwalior Circle.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No 1509 A, dated the 26th June 1873, and to G O C C of the 12th June 1873, the services of Lt C W Muir, of the 1st Bat, 5th Foot, late Private Secretary to His Honor the Lt-Govr, North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confirm Asst Surg G McB Davie, M B, in the medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Surg J A P Collies, M D, deceased.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Capt B Williams, Second in Comd and Squad Officer, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence on special duty of Lt Col W H Paget, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Staff to be Major

Capt H Carrick to complete the Establishment.
Lt A Mears to be Capt, vice Capt Carrick, promoted.
Ens H Anderson to be Lt, vice Lt Mears, promoted.

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NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars,
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A., HON. Secretary.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided :—

The wiuner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Murree.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

O'GRADY—June 24th, at sea, four days' sail from Bombay on board the P. and O. Steamer Orissa, of jaundice, Captain Henry Knox O'Grady, of H. M.'s 15th M. N. I., aged 33, deeply regretted.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—ROBINSON—July 3rd, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, John Henry Wilson, eldest son of John Wilson, Esq., of Flotmanby Hall, Flotmanby, Yorkshire, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Briggs Robinson, Esq., of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

McDONALD—June 28th at Mirzapore, Mrs. Emily McDonald, of a son.
DALRYMPLE—June 29th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain R. G. Elphinstone Dalrymple, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
DUNK—July 3rd, at Boree Bunder, the wife of Mr. H. Dunk, of twins, son and daughter.
THURLOW—July 5th, at 27, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Thurlow, of a daughter.
WIGRAM—July 6th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Herbert Wigram, of the Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MEADOWS—BRETT—July 2nd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, M. A., Charles J. W. Meadows, Surgeon, H. M.'s Bengal Army, to Clara, younger daughter of Alfred Brett, Esq., of the Limes, Peckham Rye, Surrey.

DEATHS.

BRYER—June 29th, at Alipore, Sarah Elizabeth Bryer, the wife of John Edwin Bryer, aged 64 years and 3 months.
DRYSDALE—June 30th, at Nagpore, of dengue, Kate Ellen, the fondly loved child of Theodore Drysdale, Esq., aged 7 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

THE mail which arrived yesterday brings us a short paper which has an important bearing on the controversy relating to the guage of Indian railways. In the course of his reply to the discussion on his paper on the relative advantages of the 5 feet 6 inches guage and the metre guage for Indian State Railways read before the Institution of Civil Engineers in February last—which paper has lately given rise to a good deal of discussion in the Indian press—Mr. Thornton, Secretary of the India Office Public Works Department, assured the members of the Institution in an authoritative manner that the projected State Railways in India would, taken together, make up 10,000 miles. On this statement he founded an important argument as to the cost of breaking bulk by the transference of goods from the present lines to the State Railways, comparing that cost in the event of the whole 10,000 miles of metre guage railway being completed to the saving which, according to his calculations, Government would have effected by adopting the narrow instead of the 5 feet 6 inches guage. But now we have a very material correction of Mr. Thornton's statement from Mr. Thornton himself. "He is sorry to find himself, on further enquiry, obliged to admit" that his saying that the projected lines would make 10,000 miles "was a considerable "over-statement ;" and he adds—"The Indian "Government did certainly, in March 1869, re-"present to the Secretary of State that about "10,000 miles were then wanting, in addi-"tion to the 5,000 miles already constructed "or in process of construction, to provide India "with a complete network of railways, but of "those 10,000 miles *not more than* 3,000 *have* "*as yet been actually marked out*." To this we may add that not more than 150 miles have actually been constructed and opened for traffic.

Every one conversant with the controversy will see how materially this statement affects many of the calculations brought forward in the course of the discussion before the Institute ; but without enlarging on this point, one might ask at this rate how many more years may not pass away before we have the extent of lines which Government admitted were wanting? Of the railways on this side, it is generally admitted that the line to connect Bombay and Rajpootana is an urgent requirement, and we know that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are confident they could construct this gap of 304 miles as an extension of their present line at a cost of not over £6,000 per mile. We know also how quickly the engineers of that railway have completed its recent extensions ; but if the construction of the missing link be left to the State, the merchants of Bombay may yet for years yearn for the traffic they anticipate from the opening up to Bombay of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

THE lecture on agriculture delivered by the Superintendent of the Government Model Farm at Madras on Saturday week, must, we should think, have produced more than a passing impression on the audience. Though the lecture might have been much more lucid, taken as a whole, had it been marked by greater precision of thought ; still, Mr. Robertson placed before his hearers a series of thoroughly demonstrated facts, and showed the inevitable inferences with considerable force. His subject was divided under the following heads :—Tillage and manures ; crops ; live stock ; implements and tools ; buildings, trees, fences, &c. ; the labourer and the farmer. In the present state of Indian agriculture, tillage and manures occupy a position of importance, beside which the remaining divisions sink into insignificance ; and to these two subjects of "tillage" and "manures" (for we think it is a pity they were linked together as one head), Mr. Robertson has devoted a full half of his space. It is difficult, perhaps unnatural, to treat of tillage without noticing the implements employed in tillage, and we shall change Mr. Robertson's order a little, while we consider this all-important branch of the subject. The object of ploughing ought to be to *turn over* the soil. Those who wish to read the lecture for themselves will find some valuable information on this point. The chemical differences, between the surface soil and the sub-soil, the effect of turning up the latter, after the former has had certain of its nutritive ingredients exhausted by a series of crops ; the caution to be observed in suddenly deepening some soils which require to undergo the action of the air before they can be fit for the production of crops, or in the rare cases where the subsoil is inferior to the surface soil ;—these are all explained with care. It will be sufficient for the general reader if we say, using Mr. Robertson's own words, that the plough should *turn over* the ground, bring up the roots of weeds, so that they are readily collected and removed, bring to the surface a fresh layer of soil containing the food needed by the young seedlings, expose to the action of the sun a raw under-soil which needs oxidization, and mix intimately through the whole volume of the soil the substances applied to increase its fertility. Now, the only effect of native ploughing, and the only effect it ever enters the Indian's head it should have, is to *scratch* the surface, so that the seed when scattered shall find resting-places and not be blown away by the wind or picked up by the birds. It never occurs to him to dig up the ground *below* the seed, where the roots ought to go down, and would go if they could. The tenacious roots of grasses and weeds are left to spring up and choke the corn on the first application of moisture ; the crops struggle for existence, with a rich soil, only waiting to be stirred up, beneath them ; when disease or insects appear, the plants cannot resist their ravages ; a very moderate drought destroys them, because there is then a lack of moisture to *draw* up the nutriment which should have been *stirred* up ; and when heavy rains or high winds prevail, the roots, which have been compelled to spread out laterally, near the surface, instead of going down and taking a firm hold in the earth, are pulled out and the plants destroyed. Till this first and leading principle of the absolute necessity of deep ploughing has been accepted, it is useless to go into nicer matters, such as conducting the tillage operations under different circumstances of wet and dry weather, or the advantages of using the roller, the harrow and other appliances of civilized cultivation. Indeed, without the essential of deep ploughing, even the use of manure is very imperfect. Mr. Robertson attempts to impress the pecuniary benefit of using the English plough by an appeal to figures, as has been so often done before, though with no better success than attends any other effort to convince people against their will. While the English plough ends in a broad *blade* which stirs the whole body of the soil it moves through, leaving a perfectly level surface beneath, the native plough ends simply in a *point*, which scores *lines* along the ground, leaving ribs between them untouched ; so that to accomplish even his own paltry end of scratching the surface, the ryot has to go twice over every field, the second time making lines at right angles to the first. It is true, the English plough, by reason of its shape, is more difficult to drive through the earth than the pointed thing used in this country ; but the cost of buying and feeding a better pair of bullocks would not be any thing like double what is laid out on the living skeletons so much in vogue among native cultivators ; and the labour of the ploughman would be reduced one half by the change. So that a very material saving, of the only kind the ryots can appreciate, would be effected by the use of a proper plough, which would, moreover, be productive of a still greater benefit of a kind which they cannot realize in anticipation, viz., an enormously increased crop of corn. Besides, the difference in the power required to draw the two kinds of ploughs is not nearly so great as it appears, owing to the defective mechanical construction of the native article.

This seems a suitable place to notice Mr Robertson's remarks on his third head—Live-stock. It is hardly necessary to say that he laments the principle on which we all know native cattle are kept—left to pick up what they can find by the roadsides or at the corners of the fields. If the spark of life remains in them, that is all the owner cares about. Of course, Mr Robertson approves of the *really* economical principle of feeding all live-stock properly. But he would also like to see a system introduced of *growing*, and even importing, suitable food. We cannot forbear to quote his concluding words on this subject :—

"I wish that we had statistics of the annual loss by disease amongst Indian live-stock : facts such as these would rouse us to the actual state of our agriculture. Now it is not too much to say that modern agriculture would revolutionize all this : it would provide proper food and pasturage for live-stock, while it would cultivate only the best of the indigenous breeds, and improve these by importing suitable varieties of stock from other countries. It is a mistake to suppose that India is deficient in fodder crops for stock : I know of no country so well off in this respect. In most parts of the Presidency any quantity of excellent fodder, suited in every way for live-stock, can be grown at about Rs. 3 per ton, while with a little skill and forethought in arranging the sowings, green fodder can in most districts be provided throughout the year. And yet fodder crops are entirely neglected by the ryot : he would rather allow his cattle and sheep to die from starvation, than so far hurt his prejudice by growing on his fallow ground an acre or two of fodder for the use of his stock during the dry season."

Of the physical condition of the labourer, Mr. Robertson has nearly the same thing to say as of that of his cattle. He would like to see him better fed, better clad, more exempt from disease, and, generally, better able to work. But he sees no help for the present state of things except an improved system of agriculture. "When the ryot can grow valuable crops, as "sugar-cane, wheat, tobacco, etc., instead of "the low class of crops he now generally cul-"tivates, he will be able to employ the agri-"cultural labourer at a fair rate of pay ; but "the low return for the crops produced now "leaves no margin with which to pay the "labourer." Under "Buildings" Mr. Robertson comments not only on the miserable hovels in which the cultivators live, but on the far greater evil of the unhealthy sites chosen for the erection of these huts. On this point we feel disposed to offer a suggestion, viz. that the erection of a solitary hut to shelter the ryot, his family, and all their belongings, on the edge of a swamp or a few feet to the leeward of some sink of decomposing organic matter, should be prohibited. Year by year stronger measures are being adopted to prevent the collection of any source of disease in dangerous proximity to human dwellings, and we are of opinion that the same authority should be used to prevent people setting up their dwellings on an unhealthy spot when a healthy and equally convenient site is available. Regarding Fences and Fuel, Mr. Robertson's observations are in every way worthy of attention, and we will conclude this article by quoting them :—

"The ryot has a wide choice amongst hedge shrubs, many of which need little or no attention, and would afford an abundant supply of fuel ; thus setting free for production of crops the manure now used as fuel. But if the land of the ryot was well fenced in, he would no longer have that excuse for avoiding work, the agreeable necessity of having to herd his live-stock. There are few countries in which trees grow so rapidly as they do in India, and yet in this Presidency I do not think that we have on our 90 odd million acres more than half a million acres under topes and orchards. Every ryot ought to possess his half acre under fruit and fuel trees : he has a wide choice of both descriptions of trees, most of which can be cultivated at a very moderate cost Rather than plant half an acre with Casuarina or other fuel trees, the ryot frequently prefers to go a day's journey to some favourite jungle for fuel. Only about six months ago I visited a locality in which over the whole district the better varieties of Australian fuel trees grow with extraordinary rapidity, and yet no cultivator in the district owned a tree of the kind, the whole of them getting their supplies of fuel from a distant jungle, situated in rather an inaccessible part of the district."

"Manures" and "Crops" we reserve for a separate article.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 8TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy and unchanged, and the London Cotton Market very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 6¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s. 10¼d.
8¼lbs. do. ..... 9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist .....

that this is the finest country in the world and that his chief object in coming to Europe was to see England for himself. We must not take such speeches too literally; but I believe it to be quite true that the main purpose of the Shah's visit is to ascertain what England will do to help him in his foreign policy. He has already, in his speech at Dover, dropped a hint that the interests of the two countries in the East are nearly identical; and probably he would be well pleased if Lord Granville would sign a treaty of alliance with him in war and peace. But herein lies the danger of the wonderful enthusiasm of our welcome to the Shah. Everybody knows that our Government has not the least intention of contracting any embarrassing engagements with Persia. The ministry does not, indeed, take the line which it might very well take, that it is useless to negotiate with a monarch who has pawned the resources of his kingdom for 70 years to Baron Reuter and who has nothing left of any value but the jewels he wears. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Granville are much too high and mighty potentates to trouble themselves about what Prussia may choose to do; and, as they really have no foreign policy, they do not consider that England wants anything from the Shah. But, in that case, why make all this pother about the Shah's reception? A national welcome ought only to be given to some powerful monarch who has proved himself a staunch ally, and it seems ludicrous to pay extravagant honours to a King who has alienated the revenues of his kingdom. Baron Reuter is now in reality the ruler of Persia; and he is the man we ought to lodge at Buckingham Palace and propitiate by all the means in our power. The Shah has ceased to be anything but a gorgeous puppet. Is it fair, then, to him to fill his head with vain ideas of his own power and influence and to make him believe that all the great powers of Europe court his favour? If he goes back to Teheran, counting on the friendship of England to help him in any straight, he will be wofully undeceived whenever danger overtakes him. This country, so long as the present ministry are in power, will not stir hand or foot to help its dearest friend. It may be prodigal of dinners and flowers, but arms and men it will refuse to supply to any State. There is, therefore, no chance, as it seems to me, that this visit will do permanent good; for, when the Shah finds how completely he has misunderstood our expressions of good will, he will hate us more bitterly than if he had never come to England. The reception we have given the Shah is, in fact, a huge blunder, unless we have a distinct policy to carry out in the East. We have shown the Shah our strength and our magnificence; and nothing certainly could be finer in the way of a spectacle than the manœuvres of the ironclads in the Channel and the scene at Charing Cross. But the Shah understands very well that it is not riches or even ironclads that make a nation strong, but the spirit of its policy. What the spirit of our policy is may be illustrated by a capital story told me to-day about Mr. Lowe. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, talking about the Shah, remarked, "If you want to show him the folly of making war with England, put him in a handsome cab, and take him a drive through London from west to east, and let him see the houses, the people, and the wealth accumulated here." "Ah! Mr. Lowe," was the retort of a diplomatist present, "that would be the lowest price ever paid, I should think, for the alliance of a foreign power; it would be only five and sixpence" (the cab fare).

I have seen to-day the full text of the remarkable concession made by the Persian Government to Baron Reuter. The Baron himself is perfectly outspoken on the subject, and though the Foreign and Indian Offices are now intensely annoyed at the position the Baron has achieved for himself, I do not see that they have anybody but themselves to blame for not having prevented the ratification of a concession they now are alarmed at. Baron Reuter has been carrying on negotiations with the Persian Government for several years; his concession was ratified by the Shah on July 25, 1872; yet our Legation at Teheran knew nothing about what was going on all this time. A pretty revelation this of the sagacity of our diplomatists! Why, it is no secret that but for Baron Reuter, the Shah would never have come to Europe at all. It was one of the conditions of the concession that he should come; and one would like to know what was the consideration paid the Shah and his ministers to induce him to take so much trouble. Our Government, however, knows nothing and is too conceited to learn; so now it is placed in the humiliating position of being simply made use of by Baron Reuter to further his own ends. For my part, I don't see that the Baron is to be blamed. He has acted quite straightforwardly in the matter, and the accusations against him of being the instrument of Russia are, I believe, baseless. He has had nothing to say to Russia, and his idea is, he himself assures me, to make Persia a neutral state like Belgium, and to open railways on the one hand to the Indian, and on the other to the Turkish and Russian frontier. His political sympathies are with England rather than with Russia, and our Government has already, I believe, had the opportunity offered it of co-operating with him in his designs, but has steadfastly refused to have anything to say to the guaranteeing of a railway in either Persia or Turkey. If Reuter now enters into negotiations with Russia, who can blame him? A man who has power and ideas is not likely to submit without a murmur to be snubbed by a pompous Highland pretender to statesmanship like the Duke of Argyll.

You will see an important despatch in to-day's *Times* from Colonel Valentine Baker's party, stating that Chikisliar has been abandoned by the Russians, and that the line of the Attreck is of no real importance. They remark at the same time that Russia needs no new forts at this corner of the Caspian, as her influence at Asterabad and along the frontier is already sufficiently powerful. The fact is Russia has long been all-powerful in Persia; and the only thing that would make me doubt the neutrality of Reuter's concession is the fact that the Shah could hardly have ventured to give his consent to it without the previous sanction of Russia.

The *New York Herald* was very strongly represented in the voyage across the Channel the other day. Besides its regular correspondent, it had engaged Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), the latter of whom distinguished himself by taking elaborate notes on a pack of playing cards which he drew one by one with the utmost gravity from his pocket. Asked why he had become a special correspondent, he replied that he had a natural inclination for lying, which he thought he could gratify more easily in that walk of life than in any other.

I hear wonderful accounts of the new tragic actress, Miss Clive, who is to appear as Constance in *King John*, at the Queen's to-morrow evening, and has been engaged by Miss Litton for three years at a high salary. Miss Clive is said to be a plain and dumpy woman, but with a face that lights up splendidly; and her private readings of Shakspeare have excited the enthusiasm of the best critics in London.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 20TH JUNE.

MR. LOWE, having been a good deal pestered by many currency doctors here to agree to a modification of the Bank Charter Act, has at length produced a Bill on the subject. It has not yet been explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, but the features of the measure have obtained publicity. The Executive Government is to be empowered, in concert with the Bank directors, to suspend the Act when three conditions are satisfied; first, that the rate of interest is not less than 12 per cent. per annum; secondly, that the foreign exchanges should at the moment of relaxation be favourable to England; and thirdly, that a large part of the existing note circulation has become ineffective by reason of internal panic. I think Mr. Lowe would have done better to let the question altogether alone. He will please neither party, neither the friends of the Act nor its irreconcileable foes, who want to do away with what they are pleased to term the superstition involved in restricting issues of paper representing gold, whether the public have speculated beyond the means of getting gold, or not. From their point of view, indeed, I do not see the good of introducing the present amendment at all. The executive can already suspend the Act whenever it pleases, and it has always done so when panic seemed imminent. It has hitherto, however, been left untrammelled, and could therefore act on the instant. Mr. Lowe's plan treats the suspension of the Act as something necessary and inevitable by itself—a most objectionable conclusion to declare in a statute, since it will tend to do away with the check the Act has hitherto exercised; and then it proceeds to hamper the authorities with provisions which may easily hinder them from doing anything at all in certain sudden and unforeseen emergencies—in other words at the very times when extraordinary action is sure to be wanted. Look, for instance, at the restriction which compels the executive to wait until the rate of interest has reached a certain point. The rate of discount is really a fallacious test for an occasion of crisis. There are times when 6 per cent. might indicate extreme stringency and pressure, and other times when 10 per cent. might be borne with ease. For instance, a 10 per cent. rate was a characteristic of the crises in 1857 and 1866, but two months or twelve months ago 10 per cent. would not have been appreciably felt by the bulk of the mercantile community, simply because business was sound, and profits could bear the higher charge. Let us take then the specified point fixed by the restriction as 12 per cent. I can easily imagine that a panic and crash might happen before the authorities had power to move. Then as to the reserve in the banking department not being less than a specified amount. Reserve is a question of degree. There are occasions when the Bank of England ought to keep a much larger reserve than at others, and the point of actual danger may easily come before what the Act considers to be the danger point has been reached—in which case, tied as their hands would be, the executive could only look on in impotence while the ruin was accomplished before their eyes. The provision about the exchanges being in favour of this country is also unfortunate. Of course when the discount rate is maintained high enough for some time, the exchanges always turn in our favour, but suppose they have not begun to turn, and yet that all the other conditions have been fulfilled—that a financial storm in fact is raging—the executive will be unable to act under the proposed rule. In short, the crowning objection to the plan is its want of elasticity; it undertakes to regulate the action of the Bank in times of incipient panic, when we know from experience that the conditions of every crisis differ from those of its predecessor, and hence that in the nature of things an attempt to regulate the counteractives is almost sure to fail. Perfect readiness to work according to the needs of the moment is the very essence of any remedy meant to be effective. Yet while such a scheme as that of Mr. Lowe's may easily prove inefficacious, it may nevertheless be mischievous in the extreme. For it familiarises the mind of the community with the idea of constant suspensions of the Act—a result which can only tend to precipitate the occasions when a suspension is demanded, by doing away with the feeling which has hitherto acted as a wholesome check on the speculation that is bound up with an expansion of credit. The danger is increased while the action of the safeguards is impeded: such is the net result of the proposal of Mr. Lowe. Of course the discussion is all "in the air" as yet, but it will become active enough before this letter reaches your readers, as the second reading is fixed for Monday next.

The full concessions made by the Shah of Persia to Baron Reuter last year have now been published in the Berlin correspondence of the *Times*. The statements agree pretty nearly with a summary given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* about a month ago, and—leaving out the figures—with the anticipations I expressed at a still earlier date in one of my letters. The sum and substance of it all is that the entire resources of Persia are placed at Reuter's disposal for a certain number of years, so fully and unreservedly that the indefatigable little Baron may be termed in one sense prime minister and virtual administrator of the country. He has not only to construct railways, roads and tramways, but he has a concession of the mines, forests, canals, wells and water-courses, and a right of preference in the providing of gas, telegraphs, mills, forges, pavements, &c., including improvements in the capital and the post offices. He has in fact an absolute monopoly of all business enterprises in Persia—government, municipal, and private. Finally, the customs dues are farmed to him for 25 years; in return for which he guarantees the Shah £20,000 a year more than he at present receives under that head of revenue. The first railway to be constructed is to be from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf;—a convenient aid to Russia when she desires to enter: and the Baron is to get means for these gigantic tasks by a loan for which the Shah guarantees not less than 5 per cent. interest, beside 2 per cent. towards a sinking fund. Meanwhile, Baron Julius deposits a sum of £40,000 at the Bank of England as caution-money, to be forfeited if the works are not begun by a fixed date. His friends say that this is all the Baron risks, but I am not so sure of that. The guarantee of a fixed return of the customs is a serious liability, against which I do not know how Reuter can protect himself unless by appointing his own collectors and receivers at every port—and these should be Europeans, since he cannot trust the natives. Now, trustworthy Europeans are of course to be had, but in such posts they will be practically irresponsible, exposed to great temptations, and surrounded by accomplished thieves; and the question naturally occurs,—who is to watch the watchers? No doubt the Baron has well considered all this, and he will probably protect himself by dividing his various concessions among different syndicates or companies, as he is by another clause in the agreement authorized to do. Meanwhile, he has engineers at work on preparatory surveys for his first line of railroad.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, I believe it is quite settled that the proposed tax on raw materials to which M. Thiers stuck with such obstinate energy, will be abandoned altogether by the new French Government, and that in lieu of it a tax on business transactions or on invoices will be substituted with the full consent of the business classes. In addition to the politico-economical objections to the duties on raw materials, M. Thiers' pet project was open to the serious drawback that it would produce nothing like the sum expected, and which it was necessary to get. To procure the ratification of the contemplated new fiscal treaties with England and Belgium, concessions had to be made which greatly reduced the yield it was possible to obtain from the duties on raw materials, so that instead of £3,700,000, on which M. Thiers reckoned, the net product would only have been £2,400,000, and the Budget would have been as far from an equilibrium as ever. Thus everything will have to be modified, and I should not be surprised if, instead of straining after a balance of receipts and expenditure at the cost of throttling the country's industries, the new Ministers of Commerce and Finance settle the difficulty by accepting a deficit and raising a fresh loan to cover it. They would be able to do this on most favourable terms, for notwithstanding the enormous amount of the last loan it still stands at 6 premium, the steady absorption by French investors keeping up its price; and it is quite well known that despite the heavy taxes already imposed, and the inconvertible currency, which is an obstacle to exchange transactions, France flourishes exceedingly. All her industries are well employed, and if she has a good harvest this year, she will add as much to the national wealth as the whole of the last loan. In this sense the fall of M. Thiers has been an unmixed good; the feeling of suspense and uneasiness that had weighed on the public mind appears to be removed, the great facts that there is harmony between the executive and the legislature, and that the President is a man who can and will maintain peace and order, having sufficed to give capitalists confidence to launch out in extended undertakings, I need scarcely add that so far as the new treaties of commerce with England and other nations are concerned, everything will now have to be begun *de novo*.

Business has been on the whole quiet this week, preparations for the holiday season being now in full force; but the general tone is good. The cotton market has benefited a little by the ease in money, and is at the moment steady, although free arrivals this week have again swollen the stock at Liverpool. I cannot see, however, that there is any chance now of a sustained recovery in the cotton districts, at this season; for, independently of the bad accounts from foreign markets, the various statements which will be kept afloat as to the progress of the American crop are sure to discourage speculative purchases of the staple. Meanwhile, the cheapness of money is a good point in favour of holders, and to all appearance the fears which were entertained of great stringency between the present time and the autumn, are likely to prove unfounded.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 2ND JULY.

THE so-called peculiar coal forgery case filed by Monsieur Chouvet, our Imperial French Consul, against the captain of the ship Prince Rupert, has at last concluded by a special jury in the imprisonment of the captain for three months, together with a fine of Rs. 250, or in default thereof to undergo a further imprisonment for three months, and of his chief mate for one year, together with the same fine, or in default six months more.

Mr. Tyeb Ally has transferred his cargo from the brig to the s.s. Koina, which has already proceeded on with the cargo to Bombay.

Last Friday a private of H. M.'s 105th Regiment in camp attempted to murder his brother soldier with whom he had been in a row a day before. He fired a shot at the man while he was asleep, but missed his object, and was arrested. He is now under custody, awaiting a trial by a General Court Martial.

On the evening of the 29th ult., it was rather cool but windy, and about seven a slight dustatorm came over suddenly, followed by a very extraordinary but hot wind, such as I have never experienced since I have been in Aden nearly three years.

THE GREAT PARSEE TOWERS OF SILENCE RIOT CASE.

THE trial of this case was resumed yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Green and the same common jury. The fifty prisoners were accommodated in chairs placed within and around the railing which constitutes the dock. As on the previous days of the trial, there was a large crowd, chiefly of Parsees, collected in Court. Mr. Ferguson, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, Mr. Starling, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Leith, Mr. Branson, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Messrs. Chalk and Turner, Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, defended the prisoners.

Mr. James Pearse, the juryman who took ill on Tuesday last, was in attendance. His Lordship enquired of Mr. Pearse whether his illness was of such a nature as to recur at intervals. Mr. Pearse said he had had it about once a fortnight for the last five or six months. His Lordship hoped it would not recur before a fortnight, and that by that time the trial would be over, for if the case proceeded for some days more, and if Mr. Pearse took ill again, the whole trial, as far as it had gone, would have to be gone over again. His Lordship said he had, therefore, ordered the Sheriff to send for Dr. Joynt, who would examine Mr. Pearse and make a report to the Court as to the state of his health. His Lordship asked Mr. Pearse to allow Dr. Joynt to examine him in the middle of the day; so that, guided by the medical gentleman's opinion, the Court might decide whether the case should be proceeded with before the same jury or commenced again before another jury from to-day (Thursday).

Mr. James Brown was then recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Anstey as follows:—

You told me yesterday you had received no instructions from your superiors to have respect for the religious feelings of Her Majesty's subjects and not to trespass upon their religious edifices. Have you never read section 42 of the Police Act, which says—"Whoever wilfully trespasses on the premises of any person, or on any place used or set apart for the performance of any religious ceremony, with intent to disturb any person in the performance of any religious rite or ceremony, or to offend the religious feelings of any person, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100"? What is your answer?

Witness—What is your question? You have read a long extract, and I don't know what your question is.

Mr. Anstey—I shall not repeat the question; and I shall not repeat any other questions, and, unless you answer them, shall leave it to the jury to infer your condemnation from your silence.

Witness—I have not read the section lately, but I know the law does not permit interference with any one's religion.

You were lately in the army, and don't you know that you are not bound to obey the orders of even your superior if they are illegal?—I know that.

You visited the Towers of Silence on the morning of the 4th April near the place where the vultures are perched, and you saw Cummoo near the bungalow of Mr. Justice Gibbs; did you not?—As I was going to the Commissioner's bungalow I met Cummoo Sulleman.

He is the brother-in-law of Jacob Jumal?—I don't know.

What did he say?—He said "where are you going?" I said I was going to the Commissioner's bungalow. He offered me a lift, and I went to the Commissioner's in his gharry.

Did you tell him you had put his enemies to flight?—No. He said it was a great shame, alluding to what I had stated to him.

Did he tell you the police would be well rewarded?—No, he did not.

Were you not aware that the vultures, necessary appendages to the Towers of Silence, were scared away by the blasting on the hill; and that it was necessary to apply to the High Court for an injunction?—No.

You did not care if the vultures were scared away, and the Parsees had to bury their dead according to the doctrine of the Church of England?—I have no wish in the matter.

Did you not know that, when you went to beat the battakee about the blasting, it was remarked, "Oh, the Parsee Punchayet will now complain that their birds will be scared away"?—I did not hear the remark made.

Did you not see the bamboo screen against the door in the compound wall?—I did not.

Don't you know it was put up in order to prevent the Parsees from the enjoyment of their sacred compound?—I don't know. The screen was there on the 4th April. I saw it on Sunday last when I went there.

Why did you not remove it?—I have nothing to do with removing it.

Was it put up by the police under which we have the happiness of being governed?—I don't know. I don't think it was put up by the police.

Why did you not interfere in removing it? Is it because it is a civil matter?—I think so.

Pity you did not think so before the 27th March. Why did you then on the 27th March assist Coorjee Pragjee in taking an adverse possession of the ground?—(No answer.)

Mr. Anstey—Silence? Very well.

Have you, or have you not, since yesterday enquired whether Mr. Souter applied to Coorjee Pragjee or Jacob Jumal to become the purchaser or lessee of a portion of the ground?—I have made no enquiry, and nobody has told me anything about it.

You say you did not see the chunam mill?—No, I did not.

Do you know nothing about a chunam mill being near the Towers of Silence?—No.

Mr. Anstey—Again, I may be mistaken, but did you not use the word "chunam pounders?"

Witness—No, I did not.

Mr. Anstey—Oh, Mr. Ferguson used it.

Mr. Ferguson—I have given no evidence in the case.

Mr. Anstey—But you have. You made a statement to the jury, about the chunam pounders and the witness's knowledge of them, and that statement is not borne out.

Mr. Ferguson—I gave no evidence. It is not true to say that I did.

Mr. Anstey—It is true. Your statement is not borne out.

Mr. Ferguson—I give it a flat contradiction.

Mr. Anstey—I say again it is true.

Mr. Ferguson—My learned friend dare not say that out of Court.

Mr. Anstey—You may contradict, but I say what I said is true.

Mr. Ferguson—You dare not say that out of Court.

Mr. Anstey—My Lord, this is getting a familiar phrase with members of the Bar; and if your Lordship does not protect me from observations of this kind, I must protect myself.

Mr. Justice Green—You have brought it down upon yourself.

Mr. Anstey—The first interruption came from Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Justice Green—Will you examine the witness or not?

Mr. Anstey—I shall examine the witness. But it is not correct to say I brought it upon myself. The first interruption came from Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Justice Green—I repeat the statement that you brought it upon yourself.

Mr. Anstey—And I say that the first interruption came from Mr. Ferguson.

Mr Justice Green—Will you examine the witness, Mr. Anstey? If you insist upon interrupting the proceedings I shall have to fine you.

Mr Anstey—If you fine me I shall have to take the opinion of another Court upon the subject—that is all.

Mr Justice Green—Very well. Examine the witness.

Mr Anstey then resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Brown.

Do you known what a chunam mill is for?—It is for mixing mortar.

And do you know if, when a chunam mill is in use, chunam pounders are in use?—I cannot say that.

Did you see a single person, armed, as Mr Ferguson said in his speech, with chunam pounders upon that occasion?—I do not remember. Not to my knowledge.

I suppose you knew the character of Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal on the 27th March?—Not of Coorjee Pragjee, but of Jacob Jumal. I knew him for some years.

You know that Jacob Jumal was convicted of a very gross fraud and an attempt by bribing to induce men to defraud their masters, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the present Chief Justice?—I remember him being brought up in this Court, and I believe he was convicted and sentenced to some years' imprisonment—I cannot say the exact term.

I should ask you about the trees on this ground. Are there not a number of toddy trees upon it?—There are toddy trees and tagolas, a species of palm upon which vultures generally sit.

Do you say that vultures generally sit on these? Is that what you say?—Yes.

Are there no mango trees?—I do not remember. The bamboo trees, you say, are not in the immediate neighbourhood. How far are they off?—Perhaps sixty paces from the ground.

That is not very far off?—It is a little distance.

Did you know that the Parsee Punchayet claimed not only what Mr. Coorjee Pragjee and the late convict Jacob Jumal claimed, but all the land outside, including the land where these trees stand?—They appear to have laid claim to it.

Now, Sir, have you since you were examined first of last inquired into the truth of my suggestion to you that ever since 1864 the Parsee Punchayet have not only been in occupation of the land but also been under the protection of the police?—I have not inquired.

Did any of the police or associates of the police say a word about this to you?—Not to my knowledge?

Not even Mr Souter?—No.

Then you are as ignorant about this question as you were on the first day you joined the police?—Except from your questions.

Are you aware that in consequence of your evidence in the Police Court, in which you stated that you had been sent to the ground by Mr. Souter to preserve the peace, Mr. Souter has been asked positively the question, "Were there any written or sworn informations before you at any time of intentions to break the peace?" and the answer was "Nothing whatever"?—I am not aware.

Is it true that you know of no written statement being made before you went up there on the 27th March?—I don't know of anything.

Is it not the case that you know from your subordinates that the first prisoner Manockjee Dorabjee had a claim either to the land, or what we call the vestures of the land—the trees and so forth—and that knowing that, you caused the battakee to be beaten upon the 3rd April—that is, one week after you had enabled the other parties to obtain possession?—Did it never occur to you to beat the battakee on the 27th March before the encroachments upon the land began?—I am not aware that any application for a blasting licence was made on the 27th March. As soon as an application was made to me for inquiry and report I beat the battakee upon the hill. Before that application was made I could not have beaten the battakee.

Surely you may be aware that Mr. Forjett and Mr Edginton, at all events, whatever Mr. Souter may do, were in the habit of causing battakee to be beaten without an application?—Not as to blasting.

No; but upon questions about the encroachments of land which might have caused a breach of the peace?—I do not remember of any such instance.

You are aware that there is a power to beat the battakee without any application?—I am not aware that there is any such power.

Supposing that you found a gold watch in the native town, and you found the owner had been robbed of it near where it was found, do you mean to say you have no power to beat battakee?—Probably there is a power in such a case. It is done when a child is lost.

Supposing a child were found, not lost, would you not beat battakee then?—Most likely it would be done.

Now, having considered all these cases of strict analogy, I ask you again, would it not have been better for you to have beaten battakee upon the 26th or 27th?—I again say that the battakee was beaten with reference to an application for a blasting licence. If there had been no application for a licence, battakee would not have been beaten at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—Before you went on the ground on that day, were you not aware that the Parsee Panchayet claimed the ground?—I don't remember that I was. I will swear that I did not hear anything about this claim from any of my subordinates before the 27th.

When you went on the ground, did you notice some huts and Carwees and some trees?—Yes.

Did you notice whether these trees were under the cultivation of the Carwees?—I did not notice that.

You did not notice whether they were being tapped?—I did not.

At all events they appeared to be trees capable of producing juice?—I think so.

Did you see Carwees about?—I saw some in the chawl.

Did you or anybody in your presence make any inquiry of these men whether they were not in possession of the ground?—Speaking of myself, no. With regard to others, I have no knowledge.

Did you suggest that any such inquiry should be made?—No.

Why not?—Because I went there, as I have already stated, to endeavour to preserve the peace in case there should be any disturbance.

Well, you must have had some directions given to you as to the parties from whom the disturbance of the peace was to be expected?—I do not remember.

Did you expect it from these Carwees?—That was my impression.

Then you expected people who were already in possession to object to Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee going upon the land?—I then saw no other source whence to expect a disturbance.

Did not the proceedings of Jacob Jumal and Coorjee Pragjee seem to be very like taking violent possession of this ground?—I cannot say that.

Not although there were parties in possession whose leave was not asked for in your presence?—No; I cannot say I understood anything of the kind.

Now that you have had time to reflect upon these facts—for, you know, you have admitted that you had not reflected upon them—do not the proceedings upon that day cause you to think that they were a violent usurpation of land already in the possession of other people?—Had nothing subsequently——

I don't want to know what took place subsequently.—I beg your pardon; I thought you wanted an answer to your question.

Then answer it directly.—I say that had nothing subsequently occurred, I would have inferred that they had taken peaceable possession, judging from what I recollect of that day.

When you received your orders from Mr. Souter upon the 27th March, did he not tell you that he believed the Parsee Punchayet claimed the ground?—I do not remember. He may or he may not.

Ah, just so. Did you learn from Mr. Souter any of the circumstances which led him to send the police with Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal on the 27th?—The police were not sent with them at all.

Ah; you are right; just consider my question put in this way, Did you know of the circumstances which led Mr. Souter to order the police to meet Jacob Jumal and the others upon the ground?—Nothing except what I have already stated with reference to the application by Mr. Peile.

Did you not ask him why the police wanted to meet men who were going to take peaceable possession of the ground?—He told me I was to go and preserve the peace. That is all I had to do with.

I would rather that you would answer my question properly.—Then my answer is that I do not remember.

Ah; quite so. Unfortunately, Mr. Brown, the counsel for the defence, who may or may not be wrong, believe that a good deal more passed between you and Mr. Souter than what has transpired.—If I remembered any particular thing I would say so.

Your memory may be forgetful?—It is not very forgetful. The Commissioner first told me to send a havildar and one or two men, and then, upon a second thought apparently, said, "You had better go yourself."

With them or without them?—With them.

Ah; just so. No number mentioned then?—No; I do not remember that he mentioned any number to be there. He did not even tell me to take my assistant, McDermott. I took him upon my own responsibility.

And you did not ask him how many he thought necessary?—No; I do not remember asking how many he thought necessary.

On the 27th March, after you had got upon the ground and met Mr. Peile, Jacob Jumal, and Coorjee Pragjee, did not a Parsee come up and tell you then and there that the Punchayet claimed the ground?—I have no recollection whatever of any Parsee coming up and telling me so.

Perhaps you will answer me this question, When you were returning from the ground upon that day to your own bungalow, did any Parsee come and tell you that the Punchayet claimed the ground?—No.

Were you present at the Mazagon Police Office when the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet came to see the Commissioner of Police about this ground?—That was upon the 28th and not earlier than the 27th.

Did not the Secretary say to the Commissioner that Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal had taken possession of the Punchayet's ground?—I cannot say whether he said that.

Did he not say that the Parsee Punchayet had been in possession of the ground before the 27th, through their tenants?—I do not remember hearing such a thing.

Will you swear that the Secretary did not say so?—I say I do not know. It was a conversation with the Commissioner.

But you were within hearing, you know?—I did not notice.

O, quite so; of course I do not suppose that you are a Paul Pry, Mr. Brown. You have been asked a good deal about those peaceable Parsees being handcuffed when they were taken from the ground. Will you tell me whether, when the Mahomedan riot took place, when many people were killed, any of the persons who were captured were handcuffed before they were taken to the policestation?—I do not remember.

His Lordship—Were you in the police force then?—I was, my Lord. I suppose that Mr. Mayhew alludes to the Moharrum riots the year before last.

Mr. Mayhew—In fact, the handcuffing upon this occasion was a most unusual proceeding, was it not?—I do not think so.

When you were at the Towers of Silence last Sunday week, did you not observe a building going on there?—Yes; and that building was going on on the 4th April.

And you know that prisoner No. 2 is the contractor?—I do not.

Did you make any inquiry of him at the time you took him into custody why he was upon the ground at all?—I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leith—Was there any Parsee outside of the building in which the Parsees pray within the Towers of Silence compound at the time when you and Mr. Souter arrived there?—I saw no one.

Will you swear there was no Parsee outside of this building at that time?—I do not remember having seen any one.

Did you not say before the police magistrate these words—"I saw this man Khusroo outside the building on the flight of steps. I saw no one entering the building?"—That is the mallee. I saw him on the head of the steps—not down in the compound.

Is it true, or is it not, that there was a Parsee outside of the building?—Excepting that Persian Parsee there was none. I consider that a mere catch.

His Lordship—Never mind whether it is a catch or not.

Mr. Leith asked Mr. Brown to point out the man whom he meant, and the witness thereupon singled out Khusroo Hormusjee (No. 22).

Cross-examination continued—I understand you to say that Khusroo was in the compound at the time you and Mr. Souter arrived?—All of them were, being within the building.

You are aware that he is a mallee in the employment of the Parsee Punchayet, and tends the gardens within the walls of that compound?—I have heard so since this trial.

Had you not seen him before?—Not before that day to my knowledge.

Did you arrest him when you saw him on the flight of steps?—I do not know. But I drew the Commissioner's attention to his shirt being very wet as if from perspiration.

You seem to have a good memory upon certain points. Now, I would ask you, whether you saw him on the ground or not during the disturbance?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you identify No. 3 before the magistrate?—At first I did, but having a doubt upon the matter, I afterwards, very properly I think, withdrew the identification of him. I still decline to swear that he was upon the ground.

I think you said that to the best of your belief you also saw No. 6 upon the ground?—I did not say that.

Your memory seems to be very faulty upon certain points, Mr. Brown. From your examination-in-chief before the magistrate I shall read you a passage—"To the best of my belief I saw prisoners No. 3 (Manockjee-Dorabjee) and No. 6 (Adurjee Framjee) on the ground at the time the work of demolition was going on."—I still persist in denying that statement with regard to No. 6.

If that appears in the deposition then it is not true?—It is taken down incorrectly.

Now, how did you recognise No. 6?—I said by his features, I think.

Did you see him before that day?—Not to my knowledge.

Well, you may be mistaken, you know?—I am quite positive.

What is there peculiar about his features?—I would know him again. There are scarcely two men upon the face of the earth the same. I identify him by his features and not by his dress.

Did you see anybody within that building on the 4th April dressed in white clothes such as are used by Parsees when they attend a funeral?—No.

Do you swear to that?—I do. I believe No. 6 was not a spectator because he was mixed with the crowd.

Is it true that No. 6 parleyed with the Commissioner?—That I cannot say.

I want to know whether what you said to the magistrate regarding No. 6 parleying with the Commissioner is true or not.?—I did not speak of him alone parleying with the Commissioner. I spoke of a body of people in which he was, including No. 18, parleying with the Commissioner.

Your words were, "Nos. 6 and 18 and others had come out of the building to parley with the Commissioner."—That is correct.

I am speaking of No. 6 particularly?—I cannot speak of him otherwise than generally.

Will you swear that he did not ask the Commissioner of Police his reason for coming into the compound of the Towers of Silence?—I do not recollect anything of the kind.

Be careful.—I am careful.

Refresh your wonderful memory. What did he say to the Commissioner of Police?—I cannot say.

Do you remember No. 10 (Dadabhoy Pallonjee)?—I cannot remember him at all.

In the Mazagon office, did you not see a prayer-book produced from the pocket of No. 10?—I did not.

Did you see any prayer book taken from any Parsee who was taken into custody?—I did not.

Did you hear any of the prisoners say that they had just been attending a Parsee funeral?—To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Will you swear that you did not say before the magistrate, "Some of these Parsees were trying to enter the Towers of Silence, and I placed sepoys at the door to prevent them getting in"?—I called to the sepoys, but did not place them.

Re-examined by Mr. Ferguson—After I called to the sepoys to stop people going in this tower, some Parsees got in.

Throughout the early part of your cross-examination Coorjee Pragjee and Jacob Jumal were called your friends. Will you tell us all you know about them prior to the 27th March?—Of Coorjee Pragjee nothing whatever. Of Jacob Jumal, merely that I did know him. I knew him a little in an outfitting shop in Meadow Street some years ago.

Had you any personal acquaintance with him?—I had not. Ramoosees do duty inside the compound of the Towers of Silence. On the 3rd I saw a Pardasee with a stick in his hand and took it from him. I did not notice any other man in Mr. Duffy's employ who had a stick. There is no truth in the statement that I was censured by Sir Charles Sargent in connection with a suit raised by one Chubildas Lulloobhoy. I know nothing of the case nor of the property in dispute. My object in telling McDermott to go into Mr Duffy's tent was because the heat was so great that figuratively speaking there was not a breath of air stirring.

Do you understand French?—No.

Then I suppose Mr. Anstey had the advantage of you when he told you he was using the word "assist" in the French sense. Did you know what he meant?—No. When the Commissioner came upon the ground the chawl and tents were completely demolished, and nothing was left on the ground but some small huts. I never laid an information in this case; I have simply been examined.

As to the conversation which the Secretary of the Panchayet had with the Commissioner, did you hear any of that conversation? A portion of it. I was paying no attention. The Commissioner talked a little loud. I did not notice what the Secretary said. The reply which the Commissioner made to the Secretary was something to this effect, "The police are there to preserve the peace and will not interfere in any other way."

As to the statements about the Parsees being handcuffed, which, the police or the prisoners, were the larger number?—The prisoners—very much.

Do you think that if they had not been handcuffed they could have been marched through the native town to the Mazagon office?—I think that if they had attempted to separate, there would have been some difficulty in recovering them.

Will you go among the prisoners and point out those whom you consider to be Iranees?—I will.

Mr. Brown then walked round the dock and made the following prisoners stand up:—Khusroo Keekal, Khusroo Hormusjee, Byram Jamshed, Rustom Merwan, Sheriad Jamshed, Polar Aspaniar.

You have told us you were a soldier and had been in the police for fourteen years. I ask you whether you would ever think of questioning the order of a superior officer?—Not as a soldier. You are bound to carry out orders.

As a policeman, would you inquire your superior's reason for a certain order?—No, unless there was something very extraordinary in it.

Did you ask Mr. Souter his reasons for sending you to the ground on the 27th?—I did not. But I may say that he told me his reason was that I was to see that no breach of the peace occurred.

His Lordship—It has occurred to me that, after the way Mr. Souter's name has been mentioned here, you ought to call him as a witness.

Mr. Ferguson—We shall be most happy to do so. But your Lordship understands that we can prove our case before Mr. Souter's examination. Mr. Souter really knows very little of the riot on the ground.

His Lordship—I understand so; but I have thought it right to mention the matter at this stage, and Mr. Souter's examination can do no harm.

Mr. Ferguson concurred with his Lordship.

Mr. Brown then retired.

Mr. Willcox was examined by Mr. Inverarity upon a revised plan which he had drawn out of the *locus in quo* of the riot.

Mr Ferguson put in Major Laughton's plan, after which,

Mr. Joseph McDermott was called, and when he appeared in the witness-box.

Mr. Anstey rose and requested that Mr. McDermott should be ordered to retire for a few minutes, as he had a request to make to the Court which he did not wish that witness to hear.

His Lordship directed Mr. McDermott to leave the Court.

Mr. Anstey then said that he believed Mr. McDermott was the first of a line of witnesses who were to be called for the purpose of identifying prisoners; and he therefore hoped that, in order to put the veracity of these witnesses to the test, the prisoners should be directed to change their positions in the dock, in order to prevent the witnesses from identifying prisoners by their numbers.

His Lordship had no objection, and accordingly the prisoners "shuffled" themselves.

Mr. McDermott was then recalled and examined by Mr. Ferguson. He deposed—

I am a constable in the Bombay police. I was formerly a soldier in Poona in the 56th. I was a non-commissioned officer. I have been five months in the police. I remember the morning of 4th April. That morning I accompanied Mr. Brown to a piece of ground adjoining the Towers of Silence, and facing the Malabar Point direction. The Parsee Punchayet is next to this piece of ground. (Laughter.)

His Lordship repeated the question, as to what adjoined the ground, and the witness again said it was the Parsee Punchayet. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Ferguson—What do you mean by the Parsee Punchayet?—The Parsees' burying-ground. (Laughter.) I saw a chawl and some huts upon the piece of ground and between twenty and thirty men. These men were working at stone-breaking. Mr. Brown placed several sepoys on the ground. I daresay there would be about twenty. Mr. Brown then left me in charge and went to the Commissioner's bungalow, I went into Mr. Duffy's tent. This would be about a quarter-past nine. Mr. Duffy was there. There was furniture in the tent—chairs, sofas, dining things, a screen, and other things. By dining things I mean a jug, cups and saucers, and knives and forks. I have mentioned all the furniture I have seen. While I was sitting there a native man came into the tent. He said something, and in consequence of that I left the tent and went to a small door in the wall of the Towers of Silence. I saw before that door a b

BOMBAY.

Last week there was a heavy fall of rain at Ahmednuggur.

Rain at Kaira.—An up-country paper states that there was a good fall of rain at Kaira during last week.

Christian Population at Surat.—The population of Christians residing in the city of Surat numbers 392.

Rain at Kattywar.—The fall of rain at Kattywar up to the 2nd inst. amounted to two inches and four cents.

The whole of the gentlemen of the Common Jury must attend at the High Court this morning at 5 minutes to 10, unless prevented from doing so by *serious illness*.

A Case of Adultery at Surat.—A young *mochee* of Surat has been committed to the Sessions Court there on a charge of adultery with a woman of his caste aged about sixty years.

The Purdhan Court at Rajcote.—We learn that Colonel Law, President of the Purdhan Court at Rajcote, is at present engaged in hearing appeals in boundary disputes.

Conference at Rajcote.—We learn from a newswriter that a Conference is shortly to be held at Rajcote for the purpose of discussing educational and other matters of public utility.

Political Agent of Kattywar.—It is said that Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent at Kattywar, who is now on leave in Europe, is expected to arrive here before the expiration of his leave.

Sports in Poona.—There is to be a pigeon handicap at the Poona Gymkhana on Saturday; and the Poona Boat Club is to have the first Scratch Regatta of the season on Monday next, weather permitting.

A Vagrant.—James McCarthy, a European, was yesterday charged before the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 5th July, was 45 feet 4 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 32 inches 85 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 39 feet 7 tenths, the rainfall being 24 inches 65 cents.

Application for a Warrant.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, a man named Buddul Sookhee, a grocer, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Hanuman Bhowandeen, whom he charged with stealing a bag containing Rs. 100.

An Action for Libel.—A native schoolmaster of Kattywar, by name Tribhovun, has filed an action in the civil court against the proprietor of the *Ahmedabad Summachar* newspaper, to recover Rs. 1,000 as damages for writing a certain defamatory article about the school to which he belongs.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Hormusjee Merwanjee and Aga Mahomed were charged with assaulting one Wulsaram Runchord. The magistrate upon the evidence adduced fined the defendants Rs. 20 each, or in default to undergo a week's rigorous imprisonment.

The Squally Weather.—Prow No. 1886, laden with plantains from Bassein, sank whilst off Mazagon Bunder on Tuesday.—Prow No. 3311, laden with salt, got aground at Cross Island on the same day. She got off and sank opposite the Carnac Bunder. The crews of both the prows appear to have got safe on shore.

Police Court Poor-box.—The magistrates of police sitting in the Fort and Girgaum Police Courts have brought to notice that the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose of private charity are now exhausted. Further contributions will therefore be received thankfully and acknowledged and disposed of in the usual way.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Jowareemull Moteechund, a moonim of the firm of Moteechund Custoorchund, appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained a warrant against one Choonilall Gokuldas, late a moonim of the firm, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of several sums of money entrusted to him.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that from and after the 14th inst., the branch line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway between Veeramgaum and Khaerasghora will be opened for passenger and goods traffic. During the monsoon trains will be run only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and third-class passengers only will be booked.

Death from Drinking.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Agiary Lane concerning the death of a Parsee named Nowrojee Cursetjee. While under the influence of liquor, deceased had his fingers severely jammed between two boats at the Carnac Bunder. He was being conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, but died on the way. The jury found that the death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

Burglary.—A Borah named Hoossein Ally Fuzoolabhoy, a druggist, has reported to the executive police that on Monday night his shop, situated at Marwaree Bazaar, was forcibly entered and a box therein broken open, from which were stolen one silver watch, a pair of brass bracelets, six silver finger rings, and twelve sets of silver buttons, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100. The detective members of the police are making the necessary enquiries into the matter.

Fraudulent Water Connection.—The Municipal Commissioner has obtained a summons from one of the magistrates of Bombay for prosecuting the manager of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company for having made a fraudulent connection for drawing Vehar water, without the authority of the Commissioner or the Water Works Department. The case comes on for hearing this day (Thursday) at 2 o'clock, before Mr. Cooper, at the Girgaum Police Court.

Suspicious Death of a Goldsmith at Neriad.—A native paper states that one Motichund, a goldsmith by caste, and an inhabitant of Mahuda, met with a suspicious death while going from Mahuda to Neriad to get a bond registered. The body of the man was discovered in the boundary of a village named Satuba. The popular rumour, says the writer, attributes this crime to the passer of the bond, who is a Borah, and in whose cart said company deceased is said to have been travelling.

Gambling.—A Parsee named Hormusjee Dosabhoy, and nine others, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills, with gaming with dice and money in a house at Parell. It appeaas that from information received, Mr. Mills, with two or three native policemen, went to the house about 9 P. M. on Tuesday and found therein a number of persons sitting in a circle and gaming with dice and money. Fifteen of them made their escape while the rest were arrested. The defendants were adjudged guilty. One was fined Rs. 15, and the others Rs. 10 each.

Fatally Hot Weather.—The Mooktiarkar of Sehwan, in writing to the Collector of Kurrachee, reports that the heat in the town of Sehwan is very great indeed, and that Jooramull, sheristader to the Judge of the Subordinate Civil Court at Sehwan, has died from it. On 19th June, one Choota Memon, a resident of Bhow, who had come to give evidence in his Court, died at 5 o'clock in the evening from the same cause. The case was commenced at 4 o'clock; the witness had been sworn, and his deposition had commenced, when he said he was not feeling well and left the Court; he became insensible and died. The sentry on duty informed him at the time that Tapadar Dhansmull, an untried prisoner in the jail, who was confined under a warrant of Mirza Ali Muhammad, was also insensible. He immediately proceeded to see him; but as there was no doctor, the medical attendant having proceeded to Kurrachee on leave, he was obliged to send for Mukdoom Goolam Nubbee, who at once treated the patient; but this man also died. If the town there were two or three persons suffering from the extreme heat of the weather, and there had been two deaths, besides those above reported. The oldest residents assure him that they never experienced such hot weather before.

THE COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Remington & Co. The following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Fogo, seconded by Mr. Dinshah Broocha:—That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a spinning and weaving mill be erected on the Company's property at Colaba.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Bansjee, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia:—That the additional capital, not exceeding the five lakhs necessary for the erection of the spinning and weaving mills, be raised by debentures or loans, at not more than 5 per cent., and that Rs. 10 per share be deducted out of the future annual dividends, until the debt be paid off.

Proposed by Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia:—That whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a new company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business; it is resolved that the liquidator or liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a new company to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said new company as the said liquidator or liquidators shall think proper, for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned company.

We shall give a report of the proceedings tomorrow.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assyria, which was advertised to sail to-day for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, will not leave until Friday at 4 P.M.

The B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* Kurrachee (), 346 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

The ship Birmingham, 1400 tons, Captain M. Durham, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from North Shields (February 20th), with a cargo of 1,966 tons and 6 cwts. coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Khedive, 2,092 tons, Captain Steward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (June 27th), with the English mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—4 boxes specie, 3 boxes toys, 3 bundles bedding, 6 cases wine, 30 ingots tin, 50 cases claret, 165 barrels beer, 6 cases leather, 20 cases thread, 2 cases provisions, 6 bales canvas, 5 cases boots, 356 packages yarn, 2,400 packages cotton, and many other packages for transhipment for different ports.

HIGH COURT.—10th July.

[Before the Hon Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

247-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurreen Hajee &c. and others v Nanbai, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungeshrao Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas (for pauper).
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Curetjee Nusserwanjee C. and others v Nusserwanjee Ardaser Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nanreebebee widow—In person.
752-72—Hope—Sewbux Dhunsookdas v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—K. Morojee.
555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Judunroy and others v Huzareemull Ruttonchund and others—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.
533-72—P Dinshaw—Shoogaree v Hansa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
1081-67—Khunderao—Ramchund Wasoodew and another v Muthoora—Tyabjee and Sayani.
547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v T Morarjee Poonjah—Tyebjee and Sayani.
545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai widow &c—Chalk and Turner.
564-72—Jefferson and Payne—F Khocklani v J Kesworam—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

LONG CAUSE.

615-72—Ghandibhoy—Navasbai widow and others v Cursetjee Dosabhoy—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile (Part heard).
405-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Lucka Lowa v A Dosabhoy Moonshi—Janardhun.
291-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Thucker Ludha Lowa v Chundrabhagabai—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
55-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jadawbai, widow, v Manockchund Lobhchund—Dallas and Lynch.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

SHORT CAUSE.

275-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—T Khimchund v C Nathamull—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
552-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moorarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
604-72—In person—Vulloo Gunejee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.
606-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and others v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.
681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavur & Co—P Cowasjee.
831-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Kisan Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Sounderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Smuggling case in Rangoon, referred to in our issue of the 3rd instant, was, we learn, tried by the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, and Messrs. D. Solomon and Co. were honourably acquitted, the Magistrate being satisfied that they had no reason to believe that the defendants were aware that the articles smuggled were in the case which were shipped from Calcutta by one Moses Ephraim Cohen for transhipment to Mandalay. There were 30,500 percussion-caps and 120 cap-boxes.—*Englishman.*

The *Pioneer's* Dalhousie correspondent warns visitors to Cashmere to be careful in their dealings with the native silversmiths at Srinugger. Several specimens of their work have lately been analysed, and it was found that the rupee silver which had been given to them, and which contains 11·2 of pure silver in 12 parts, was alloyed down to 10·7 or about, 65 of an ounce of alloy in every 12 ounces. The worst part of it is the fellows use such base metal for alloy that the articles soon become dull and leaden like.

A Story from Joudhpoor.—A Parsee tradesman of Bombay, who has been dealing here for some time, has sold to one of the princes *Kangra tea at Rs 22 per lb!* This Kangra tea, I am told, has been described as having wonderful and exciting powers. I wonder whether the Viceroy or the Queen herself ever drank tea costing so much. The Parsees of Bombay are an enterprising body, but surely their consciences have some limit. The order of the day among tradesmen of the above class is to get our princes into debt by selling inferior and even auctioned goods at fabulous prices, charging them heavy interest, and then flying to the Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General, and boring them with applications for their claims.—*Lioneer.*

The *Regimental Gazetteer* of the 21st Hussars records the death by drowning of Private Walter Mills, of "F" Troop. The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows:—Private Mills was found to be absent from barracks after attending hospital on the morning of the 6th instant. On the following day his helmet was discovered on the river bank; and on the morning of the 9th his body was taken out of the river, near Bibiapore, by some fishermen, having become entangled in their nets. At the Court of Inquest that was immediately held, it was ascertained that one of his comrades, who had been with him, had seen him standing in the river up to his knees, he being partially intoxicated at the time; and failing to persuade him to return to barracks, had there left him, and he was never afterwards seen alive. It is presumed that he had fallen into the river in attempting to wade across, and being unable to raise himself, had been drowned.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 20.)

In the House of Lords, the attention of their lordships has been called by Lord Stanley of Alderley to the necessity of extending the powers of hearing Indian appeals. The Duke of Argyll, by way of explanation in defending the present system, said that any change must be considered by the Government of India as well as at home; but if any alteration was necessary he did not think it would take the shape of forming an independent court to hear such appeals.

In the House of Commons, a resolution, moved by Mr. M'Arthur, calling upon the Government to take steps for assuming the protectorate of the Fiji Islands, has been negatived. A motion by Mr. Fawcett, to transfer the expenses attending all elections to Parliament to the rates, has been lost. The Indian Railways Registration Bill has been read a third time and passed. A new writ has been ordered for the city of Bath, in the room of Earl Cadogan, who has been called to the Upper House. The Zanzibar Mail Contract Bill has been referred to a select committee.

Reports from Berlin still speak unfavourably of the health of the German Emperor.

The committee appointed by the French Assembly to report upon General Ladmirault's demand to prosecut M. Rane has declared in favour of that measure by 14 to 1. M. Rane refuses to appear, and has fled to London pending the proceedings against him.

The last Ministry in Spain appear to be well received by the public. A new Constitution is to be drawn up, and the separation of Church and State is considered as likely to form a portion of the present Ministerial programme. The Carlists are still making sad havoc by the destruction of railway and telegraph lines and stations, and a serious rising has taken place in the province of Orense.

The health of the Pope has so much improved that he is receiving visitors again. A few days ago His Holiness received Queen Isabella of Spain and her daughters at the Vatican.

The Shah of Persia arrived in London on June 18, and was received by the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur had previously met His Majesty at Dover in the morning of his landing. On the passage from Ostend to England, the Shah had the opportunity of witnessing the manœuvring of the Channel ironclad fleet, several of the largest vessels of which acted as a convoy to the Vigilant and other vessels conveying the Persian visitors. On his arrival in London the Shah was taken to Buckingham Palace, which has been placed at his entire disposal. The next day His Majesty visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and in the evening honoured the Duke of Sutherland with his presence at a ball given at Stafford House. To-day the Shah will pay a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, Her Majesty having returned from Balmoral for a short time on purpose to receive him at Windsor. This evening the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London will receive His Majesty at an entertainment in Guildhall, and for next week preparations are being made to enable the Shah to visit Woolwich, Greenwich, and Spithead, at which latter port a great naval review is to be held in his honour.

The Grand-Duke Cesarewitch of Russia, with his Consort and their children, have also arrived in London and are visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

The collections from the various places of public worship in London last Sunday, for the hospitals and dispensaries, amounted to something over £20,000.

The Tichborne trial has now reached its forty-first day. Some excitement has been caused by the proprietors of the *Leeds Evening Express* and a London publisher being summoned to appear before the judges for an alleged contempt of court by publishing letters and other documents commenting upon the witnesses and the trial. In all cases, however, the persons so charged have not been proceeded against, but have been cautioned for the future. The case for the prosecution is expected to last another week or ten days.

Macdonnell, the fourth prisoner charged with complicity in the forgeries on the Bank of England, has arrived in London, and, with his three other accomplices, has been examined before the Lord Mayor and remanded.

Viscount Churton has met with an accident in being upset from his carriage.

A strike is expected take place in the building trade of London. The men demand an immediate advance, which the employers desire to postpone till next March. On the issue of this turns the crisis now pending.

Lord Lawrence has again been examined by the Select Committee on Indian Finance during the past week. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, of Bombay, has also been examined.

Obituary of the Week.—Lord Marjoribanks of Ladykirk; Baron Rayleigh; Vice-Admiral J. H. Ward; Dr. W. Stevenson; the Hon. Mary Anne Adams; Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto; W. Collum, Bo. Ret.; Com. A. T. Freese, R.N; Major F. A. Halliday, R.M.A.; C. H. Kent, J.P., of Jamaica; the Hon. Mary Windsor Clive.

THE PERSIAN CONCESSION TO BARON REUTER.

("Times'" Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 14.

The comprehensive Concession accorded by his Majesty the Shah to Baron Julius de Reuter never having been published, except in a very general and incomplete way, the following accurate abstract will prove doubly interesting at a time when the ties between England and Persia are being tightened by the visit of the great Eastern King to London.

The Concession was issued at Teheran on the 25th of July, 1872, the conditions imposed in it upon the concessionaire being ratified by him in London on the 24th of August of the same year. This remarkable document may be briefly described as conferring an absolute right to supply the means of locomotion, an almost absolute right to work mines, and a right of preference to the production and manufacture of everything usually provided by commercial companies. To secure success, the resources of the country are placed at the disposal of the concessionaire in the most liberal spirit. Both in what it accords and in what it expects the Concession proves the ardent desire of the Shah to develope the riches of his country and the confidence he reposes in the enterprise, intelligence, and satisfactory management of the eminent gentleman intrusted with the task. What follows will justify these remarks:—

Article I. authorizes Baron de Reuter to establish in London a company, or any number of companies, for carrying out the works specified in the concession.

Article II. authorizes Baron de Reuter, or his associates or representatives, to construct a railway between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, as well as any other railways he may think fit. This important privilege excludes competition, and is accorded for a period of 70 years.

Article III. extends the railway privilege to tramways, referring to Articles 4, 5, and 6 for the rules to be observed in establishing and working these two kinds of lines.

Article IV. relates to the land required for the construction of railways, tramways, and the buildings and works connected with them. The Government land wanted will be handed over free of expense; the land belonging to private persons may be appropriated at current prices. In the land required for the line is included the permanent way, wide enough for a double set of metals and a space of 30 metres on either side.

Article V. allows the concessionaire (who is throughout identical with the company or companies representing him) the gratuitous use of the stone, sand, gravel, &c., on the Government domains which may be required in the construction and maintenance of the works. The Government also engages to see that the persons employed by the company be supplied with provisions, beasts of burden, &c., at charges not exceeding the ordinary prices of the country.

Article VI. enacts that all the *material* imported by the concessionaire, or company or companies, both for railway or other purposes, shall be exempt from any duty, toll, custom, or excise whatsoever. All the concessionaire's lands, works, and *employes* will be free from any impost whatsoever; all business will be conducted free from impost; all his products, manufactures, &c., will be allowed to circulate in the country, or to be exported from the country, free of impost.

Article VII. stipulates that the details of the construction and working of the line shall be laid down in a *cahier de charge* to be appended to the concession.

Article VIII. demands that the sum of 40,000*l.* be deposited as caution money in the Bank of England in the name of the Persian Government and the concessionaires. Should the works not be begun within 15 months of the date of the concession the caution money will be forfeited to the Persian Government. If the works are begun within the time specified, the caution-money reverts to the concessionaire in exchange for a certificate from the Governor of Resch, confirming the arrival at Enzeli of the quantity of rails necessary for the construction of the line between Resch and Teheran.

Article IX. allots to the Government 20 per cent. of the net profits resulting from the working of the line.

Under Article X. the line or lines, after a period of 70 years, revert to the Government, free of charge, unless another agreement has been previously concluded between the Government and the concessionaire or concessionaires. As to the buildings, &c., belonging to the line or lines, they will have to be paid for under any circumstances by the Government at the prices accorded by the most liberal Governments on such occasions.

Article XI. and XII. introduce the subject of mines. With the exception of gold, silver, and precious stones, any mine situate on Government land may be appropriated and worked by the concessionaire free of charge, his sole obligation consisting in handing over to the Government 15 per cent. of the net proceeds. Any mine situate on private property, unless it has been worked five years previous to the concessionaire expressing a wish to acquire it, will have likewise to be handed over to him. Any mine discovered by the concessionaire may be bought by him at the price currently paid for the mere superficies of the ground in which it is situate.

By Article XIII. the land required to work the mines, as well as the land to put them in communication with railway, tramway, or highroad, if belonging to the State, is handed over gratis to the concessionaire. The exemptions accorded to railway and tramway in Article VI. are expressly extended to the mines, which likewise come under the 70 years' clause contained in Article X.

Article XIV. accords to the concessionaire for 70 years the sole and exclusive privilege of making the most of the Government forests, all the land not cultivated up to the date of the concession being expressly included in this clause; 15 per cent. of the proceeds of the forests belong to the Government. If the concessionaire cuts down a wood the land thus gained must be sold to him in preference to other buyers.

Article XV. passes on to canals, wells, and other subjects connected with the natural and artificial watercourses of the country. All such works are the exclusive privilege of the concessionaire, who receives the necessary land without payment, but undertakes to indemnify these proprietors who are injured by the innovation. Any uncultivated land made productive by these works belongs to the concessionaire, who will enter into an understanding with the Government respecting the price of the water to be sold. Fifteen per cent. of the net profits of the works belong to the Government.

Article XVI. empowers the concessionaire and his associates to raise a capital of 6,000,000*l.* sterling, by means of shares or obligations, to commence the construction of the railway and other works. The concessionaire to be left at liberty to determine the mode of raising the sum.

Article XVII. contains a guarantee of the Persian Government to undertake to pay an intetest of 5 per cent, and an additional 2 per cent. as a sinking fund on all capital raised or to be raised by the concessionaire, his associates or representatives. As Persia is as yet entirely unencumbered with a public debt, this is a most valuable guarantee, and will probably prove extremely useful in the carrying out of the works, the more so as Article XVIII. pledges the income of the Government mines, forests, water-courses, and customs for the payment of the 7 per cent. accorded. The guarantee comes into force only after the construction of the line between Rescht and Ispahan, the concessionaire, his associates, and representatives undertaking to pay interest upon the capital issued up to that time.

By Article XIX. the Government engage to hand over the management of their customs to the concessionaire or concessionaries for a period of 25 years, beginning March 1, 1874. The concessionaires engage to pay for this privilege £20,000 a year in excess of what the Government now receive. The price thus fixed will hold good for the first five years, an additional 60 per cent. of the net proceeds being accorded to the Government for the sixth and following years.

Article XX. records that if the Persian Government should determine to permit the establishment of a bank or any other credit institution in their country, the concessionaire or concessionaires will be allowed the first refusal, in preference to any other parties.

Article XXI. extends this right of preference enjoyed by the concessionaire to all enterprises connected with the providing gas, roads, telegraphs, mills, manufactures, forges, pavement, &c. Improvements in the capital and post-offices are also included in this clause.

Article XXII. provides that the right accorded in this concession can be transferred to other parties at any time.

Article XXIII. stipulates that the works connected with the mines, forests, and water-courses shall be begun simultaneously with the construction of the line; the Government engaging to supply the requisite amount of manual labour at current prices, and to protect the agents, *employes*, and property of the company.

Under Article XXIV. the French text of the concession, in preference to the Persian text, is declared the one by which all difficulties shall be decided.

An additional article stipulates that the 7 per cent. interest shall not be paid by the Government direct, but be taken from the proceeds of the Customs, mines, forests, and water-courses in case of need.

Such are the contents of this noteable agreement, by which one of the greatest Oriental Potenates endeavours to accelerate and, so to say, Europeanize the progress of his country. When it is considered that Persia is about five times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and inhabited by only ten million people, the vast field she offers to commerce and industry now that she has entered upon the path of modern civilization need not be dilated upon. Teeming with natural resources, and situate between Europe and Asia, she is evidently destined to become one of the most important members of the great Eastern family; and as her people, by language and descent, are more closely connected with the Saxo-Germanic nations of Europe than any other Orientals, it is perhaps not too sanguine to hope that the commercial and political intercourse, which is likely to grow more and more frequent, will, in time, produce results beneficial to the approximation of races and the civilization of the world at large. Baron de Reuter's engineers, I understand, have been at work in Persia already for some time past.

(*Times.*)

Our Berlin Correspondent this morning gives an account of a most remarkable Concession granted last year by the Shah of Persia to Baron Julius de Reuter. It was understood in a general way that the Shah had conceded considerable privileges to this gentleman, but no one could have surmised their real extent and comprehensiveness. Briefly, it may be said that the whole material resources of Persia are placed in Baron de Reuter's hands for a term of seventy years. The kingdom is leased to him, to do the best he can with it, and on very liberal terms. He is to begin by constructing a railway between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf, but this is a mere earnest of what is to follow. He is also to be allowed to construct any other railways or tramways he may think fit, and to be protected from all competition for a period of seventy years. For the purpose of constructing these lines any Government land that may be wanted will be handed over to him free of expense, while that belonging to private persons will be appropriated at current prices. He is to have the free use of the stone, gravel, or other materials on the State domains, and the Government is to see that the persons engaged on the works are supplied with provisions and other necessaries at the ordinary rates. Whatever he may import or export, or circulate within the country—all his material, products, and manufactures—are to be exempt from any duty or impost whatever. In return for this privilege, the Government only reserves to itself 20 per cent. of the profits, together, of course, with the right of entering into possession at the end of the 70 years' lease. All mines on Government land may at once be appropriated and worked by the Baron on the sole condition of his paying the Government 15 per cent. of the profits; and he is also authorized to appropriate any mine on private land, unless it has been worked five years previously; and the land required for all these works, if belonging to the State, is handed over to him gratuitously. The forests—a term which includes all land not cultivated at the date of the concession—are similarly leased to him for seventy years, at a charge of 15 per cent.; and if he clears a wood, he has the preference in the purchase of the land reclaimed. All canals, wells, and other works connected with the watercourses of the country, are rendered his exclusive privilege at the same charge of 15 per cent. When we add that the Baron is also to enjoy a right of preference in all enterprises connected with the providing "gas, roads, telegraphs, mills, manufactures, forges, pavements, &c.," including improvements in the capital and the post-offices, it would seem that he has an absolute monopoly of all business enterprises in Persia. But even this is not all. The existing Customs revenue is farmed out to him for a period of 25 years. He is to pay the Shah £20,000 a year more than he at present receives, and is to have the whole management of the Customs. But even Baron de Reuter, it may be said, will find it no easy task to raise the money needed for all these comprehensive operations. That difficulty has been provided for by the Shah undertaking to pay 5 per cent. interest and 2 per cent. towards a Sinking Fund on all capital "raised or to be raised" by the Baron or his representatives. He will be able to offer to capitalists a share on an absolute monopoly of the material development of one of the greatest of Eastern kingdoms, with a guarantee on the part of the Government against a lower return than 5 per cent.

There are two reflections which such an extraordinary Concession must suggest. The first must be the evident sincerity of the Shah in his desire to introduce European civilization into his dominions. No Potentate could possibly have placed the resources of his country more completely at the command of Western enterprise. Nothing has ever been done like it. The ordinary process by which civilization enters an Eastern kingdom is painfully tedious and hesitating. It was bit by bit, and after many checks, that our merchant adventurers succeeded in working their way into India. We are still lingering on the mere outskirts of China; and immense as has been the advance of Japan, the Government of that country has not yet placed its whole resources at the disposal of Western enterprise. But the Shah surrenders all at once. He calls in a European capitalist, and gives him authority to introduce every material product of civilization at his pleasure. It is no wonder he is paying a visit to Europe to see what civilization means. The only matter for surprise is that he should have made the Concession first, and be acquainting himself with its full significance afterwards. But, in all probability, the Shah found himself driven to take some very decided resolution in the interests of his kingdom. It is a country of vast capacities in a state of almost desperate decay. The famine which afflicted it last year was probably a consequence as well as a cause of its misery, and may well have roused its ruler to a final resolution. This, in fact, is the second reflection which is forced upon us by the perusal of this Concession. How grievous must be the disorganization of a country which is compelled thus to place itself in the hands of a Western capitalist! The clause by which the Customs are handed over to Baron de Reuter would alone reveal the reality. It is thought likely to be worth Baron de Reuter's while to undertake the collection of the Customs at the price of paying the Government £20,000 more than they at present receive, "and an additional 60 per cent. of the net proceeds" for the sixth and following years. What becomes at the present time of that £20,000, and of the additional proceeds which are anticipated? Or what can be a greater confession of weakness than that a Government should thus put out of its power the collection of its own revenue? The Concession is a practical admission that for many of the great purposes of administration the Shah cannot trust his own people. The best he can do for his country is to call in a European, and promise him full support and protection.

Baron de Reuter must be a man of enterprise to undertake this Concession, but few will envy him his responsibility. It is one thing to undertake the construction of a few railways, another to be responsible for the whole material development of a vast kingdom for the period of 70 years, and for its Customs duties for 25 years. The Baron has shown capacity by the administration of telegraphs; but that enterprise was trifling to the one he has now undertaken. It rests with him to determine what railways shall be constructed in Persia, to estimate the probable pecuniary returns of any such undertakings, and to adjust, step by step, the material development of the Empire to its needs. The railway from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf is to be made at once. That such undertakings will ultimately be successful may be evident to any one who is capable of measuring the capacity of the Persian people and the position held by the Persian Kingdom. But, considering the present decay of the State as indicated by this very Concession, it requires some courage to accept all the risk of the first experiment. It is true the mines and the numerous commercial speculations placed at the Baron's disposal afford him abundant opportunities of repaying himself; but the more all these branches of the Concession are considered the more gigantic must the task seem. We venture to think we may, after all, have the better part of the enterprise, which will, doubtless, be that of supplying the funds and the engineering and administrative ability. The Treaty commences by authorizing the Baron to establish in London a Company, or any number of Companies, for carrying out the works specified in the Concessions; and the first step in the undertaking will be the deposit of £40,000 as caution-money in the Bank of England, to be forfeited to the Persian Government in the event of the works not being begun before a fixed date, or to revert to the Baron on a certificate being given of a certain progress having been made. Persia, in fact, is as open to us, as dependent upon our capital and our skill, as it was before. The only difference is that the controlling power over new undertakings will not rest with the Persian Government, but with Baron de Reuter, or his representatives. Such control is not likely to be less satisfactory than that of an Eastern Government, and the Concession may rather be accepted as a pledge that all genuine commercial enterprise has henceforth a free and fair field in Persia. Baron de Reuter may, in short, be regarded as the Persian Minister of Public Works.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF JUNE 21.

APEMAN'S OWN EPITAPH.

Mors Janua Vitæ! Yes, indeed; no doubt,
The gate of life through which we shall go out.

A THING TO BE DONE BY INSTALMENTS.

Aunt Emily. "You're surely not going to shoot sir, Malcolm?"
Malcolm. "Well, no! Anyhow, not *all at once*, you know, cos you're too big."

NOVEL SUPPER ROOM.

We can imagine few people indifferent to an invitation to the entertainment to be given at the Guildhall to the Shah, but it is open to a doubt how far guests may like to be included amongst the ninety who are to sup in "the Court of Sewers."

IRISH IDEAL OF THEMIS.

Biddy (to Pat in charge about a difficulty.) "Never fear, Pat! Shure ye've got an upright Jidge to thry ye!"
Pat. "Ah, Biddy darlin', the divel an upright Jidge I want! 'Tis wone that'll *bow* a little!"

A SLIP OF SHAMROCK.

Speaking of a middle-aged gentleman who had married a very young lady, "That man," said Mr. Morphy, "is old enough to be her father." "Not quite," replied Mr. O'Rourke. "There's only seventeen years difference between them. But he's quite old enough to be her mother."

"PERSICOS ODI, PUER, APPARATUS."

(Freely adapted by Mr. Punch from Horace's "*Ad Puerum*," *Carminum*, lib. 1, 38.)

TO MY OFFICE-BOY.

I hate the row folks round this Persian raise.
These penny-paper crowns of puffy praise
Bring me no flowers of speech, no far-fetched phrase,
Twined for this Shah.
No such poor tinsel-wreaths to my plain screen
Of laurel pinned shall be in Fleet Street seen.
'Neath my own vine, I'll sip my cup, serene,
And murmur, "Pshaw!"

BAD JOB FOR BETSY.

The *Post* announces:—

A Woman fined for Betting.—On Wednesday, at the Birmingham Police-court, Mrs. Cooper, wife of a well-known book-maker, was fined £25 for illegally assisting in betting transactions. Police officers in disguise visited a barber's shop in Bell Street, where Mr. Cooper was booking bets on various races. The premises belonged to her husband."

If so, women seem to be getting their rights with a vengeance. However, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper being partners in book-making as well as in matrimony, the former will have to bear at least his part of the fine which has been inflicted upon his better half.

A NOTE AND QUERY.

Farmer Dreadnidge (meeting his Rector at the Royal Academy Exhibition). "Have you noticed this beautiful picter', sir, No. 988, by Mr. Wee Prinsep, o' the evil spirits that entered the herd o' swine, and they rushed wickedly down the precipice, and perished in the sea! That's the pictur' I'd like to hev, sir. But there's one p'int about that 'straordinary ewent, sir, as has allus weighed on my mind, and I've often thought o' askin' o' you——"

Rector. "O, I shall me most happy, Mr. Dreadnidge, at any time to explain——"

Farmer Dreadnidge. "Well, its this 'ere, sir." (In a serious whisper.) "Whew paid for they drownded pigs, sir!!!"

A FIX.

Hospitable Lady (with interesting daughters). "Ah! How do you do, Captain Lovell? What an age since we met! Are you engaged this evening?"

Soft-hearted Captain (who likes all interest ng daughte.). "Er—no?"

Hospitable Lady. "Then come and dine with us?"

Soft-hearted Capta'n. "You're very kind! Most happy! At what o'clock?"

Hospitable Lady. "A quarter to eight. *Au revoir?*"

Soft-hearted Captain (suddenly recollecting that he has completely forgotten who the Hospitable Lady is, and not liking to say so). "O—er—hum! Ah!—by the bye—er—*where are you staying now?*"

Hospitable Lady. "O, the same old place—No. 16. *Au revoir!*"

Exit Hospitable Lady.

EYES RIGHT!

"Little seems to be known of the persons composing the new Spanish Cabinet, but the Finance Minister, Senor Carvajal, is stated to be a Madrid oculist."

They make and remake Cabinets with great expedition in Spain, so perhaps by this time an aurist or a dentist may be Chancellor of the Exchequer in that country. But if Senor Carvajal is still Finance Minister, pray one may see at a glance his peculiar fitness for the office. With the experience he must have had, he will have an eye to the main chance, and be able to keep a sharp look-out upon his subordinates. The Spaniards are far too stately and ceremonious a people to badly slang, or one could fancy the Senor's political opponents condensing their opinion of his appointment into few but expressive words, and describing it as "all my eye."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the